

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS PRIVA. VII

Harold N. Moldenke

PRIVA Adans.

Additional & emended bibliography: Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 753 & 754. 1825; Mold., Phytologia 43: 297 & 324--334. 1979.

PRIVA ARMATA S. Wats.

Additional bibliography: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: 2, 3, 7, 16, 23, & 32--[35], pl. 4, fig. 11, & pl. 5, fig. 20. 1926; Mold., Phytologia 43: 332. 1979.

Illustrations: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: [33] & [35], pl. 4, fig. 11, & pl. 5, fig. 20. 1926.

PRIVA ASPERA H.B.K.

Additional & emended synonymy: Priva aspera Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 651 & 873. 1821. Priva aspera Kunth ex Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 753. 1825.

Additional bibliography: Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 651 & 873. 1821; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 753. 1825; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 2: 397. 1841; Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: 1, 3, 4, 7, 18--20, 23, & 32--[35], pl. 4, fig. 14, & pl. 5, fig. 23. 1926; Mold., Phytologia 43: 332--334. 1979.

Illustrations: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: [33] & [35], pl. 4, fig. 14, & pl. 5, fig. 23. 1926.

PRIVA BAHIENSIS P. DC.

Additional bibliography: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: 2, 4, 6, 10, 23, & 32--[35], pl. 4 & 5, fig. 9 & 18. 1926; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 38, 41, & 99. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 2: 628. 1946; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 89, 99, & 195. 1949; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 2: 628. 1960; D. de Andrade Lima, Anaix XV Cong. Soc. Bot. Bras. 348. 1964; Mold., Phytologia 14: 343--344. 1967; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 169 & 187 (1971) and 2: 612 & 905. 1971; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 360, 408, & 411. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 43: 334. 1978.

Illustrations: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: [33] & [35], pl. 4 & 5, fig. 9 & 18. 1926.

Recent collectors describe this species as a lank, perennial, branched herb, 0.5--1 m. tall, or an "arbusto" [Pareira 9713, mixed label?], the leaves pale- or dark-green and rugose, the flowers very small, and the calyx [in fruit] inflated, pale-green. They have encountered it in disturbed ground by cutover woodland, in waste ground with scattered shrubs and marshy lake margins, in cacao plantations "in coastal rainforest with small rivers and clearings with disturbed ground", "in disturbed roadsides near

small artificial lakes and open grazed scrub", and "na descida da serra", at altitudes of sealevel to 800 m., flowering and fruiting from January to March.

The corollas are said to have been "violet" on Harley & al. 15016, "lilac" on Harley & al. 17260, "pale-lilac, lower 2 petals purple-streaked at the base" on Harley & al. 19403, and "lilac-rose" on Pereira 9713. Andrade de Lima (1964) refers to the species as "common" in Pernambuco, Brazil.

Peckolt (1904) uppercases the initial letter of the specific epithet and records the vernacular name, "giriti falso", which he translates as "falsche Giriti", describing the plant as perennial, with oval, almost cordate, "grob kerbig gesägten" leaves, light-violet corollas, and drupes that are enclosed by the mature calyx. He notes that "Die Blätter werden benutzt bei Waschung von Wunden. Das Dekokt der Wurzel, 100 g zu 1.1 Kolatur, dreimal täglich ein Helchglas voll bei Gonorrhöe."

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 643 (F--520688), 1027 [Macbride photos 7857] (F--645633--photo of cotype); A. Castellanos 25133 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 3902] (Fe); Harley, Mayo, Storr, Santos, & Pinheiro in Harley 19403 (N); Harley, Renvoize, Erskine, Brighton, & Pinheiro in Harley 15016 (Ld), 16260 (Ac), 17260 (Ld); Pereira 9713 [Pabst 8602; Herb. Brad. 35069] (Mu, Mu, N); Salzmann 438 (E--118802--cotype). Pernambuco: Pickel 2616 (F--753734, W--1518172). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Kobuski drawing 9 (E--925406), 18 (E--925405); Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: pl. 50. 1851 (N, Z).

PRIVA BOLIVIANA Mold., Phytologia 3: 172--173. 1949.

Additional & emended bibliography: R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 170. 1958; Troncoso, Darwiniana 11: 591--597, fig. 1--3. 1959; Caro, Kurtziana 1: 271--282. 1961; Burkart, Excerpt. Bot. A.5: 467. 1962; Mold., Phytologia 14: 344--345. 1967; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 183, 187, & 199 (1971) and 2: 905. 1971; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 359, 360, 408, & 411, fig. 18. 1974.

Additional illustrations: Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 359, fig. 18. 1974.

Troncoso (1974) cites Peredo 267 from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, T. Rojas 7249 from Paraguay, and Burkart 20184 from Formosa and Luna Ruiz s.n. [Herb. B. Aires 5338] from Salta, Argentina.

PRIVA CORDIFOLIA (L. f.) Druce, Bot. Exch. Club Brit. Isles 4: 641. 1917.

Additional synonymy: Steptium asperum Roxb. ex Boiss., Fl. Orient. 4: 533, in syn. 1879. Priva leptostachya Kobuski ex Chiov., Fl. Somalia 1: 274, in syn. 1929. Priva leptostachya Aitch. ex Boiss., Fl. Orient. 4: 533, in syn. 1879. Priva ledtostachya Aitch. apud Parsa, Fl. Iran 4 (1): 535, sphalm. 1949. Priva cordifolia Druce apud Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk, Med. Poison Pl. S. East. Afr., ed. 2, 1053. 1962. Priva cordifolia (L.) Druce apud

S. V. Ramaswami, Stud. Flow. Pl. Bangalore [thesis] xxx, xxi, 1020, & 1447, sphalm. 1966.

Additional & emended bibliography: Pers., Sp. Pl. 3: 349. 1819; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 754. 1825; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 324 (1826) and ed. 2, 418. 1830; G. Don in Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 246 (1830) and ed. 2, 246. 1832; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 552. 1832; G. Don in Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 246. 1839; J. Grah., Pl. Bomb. 154. 1839; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 552. 1839; Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calc. 471. 1845; Buek, Gen. Spec. Syn. Candoll. 3: 368. 1858; Aitchison, Cat. Pl. Punj. 119. 1869; Boiss., Fl. Orient., imp. 1, 4: 533. 1879; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 565. 1885; Trimen, Journ. Ceyl. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. 9: [Syst. Cat. Flow. Pl. Ceyl.] 68. 1885; Balf. f., Bot. Socotra 232--233. 1888; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 350 (1893) and imp. 1, 2: 628. 1894; Nairne, Flow. Pl. West. India 247. 1894; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 2: 1004 & 1090. 1895; Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceyl. 3: 349. 1895; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 1, 3: 422. 1905; J. C. & M. Willis, Rev. Cat. Flow. Pl. Ceyl. [Perad. Man. Bot. 2:] 69. 1911; Chiov., Result. Scient. Miss. Stef. 1: 143. 1916; Gamble, Fl. Presid. Madras 6: 1091. 1924; Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: 1, 6, 9--10, 23, 24, & 33--[35], pl. 4 & 5, fig. 8 & 17. 1926; Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceyl. 6: Suppl. 231. 1931; Wangerin, Justs Bot. Jahresber. 54 (1): 1170. 1932; Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk, Med. Poison. Pl. S. Afr., ed. 1, 154 & 238. 1932; Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 29--33 & 39. 1939; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 45, 49--56, 74, & 99. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 1: 350 (1946) and imp. 2, 2: 628, 1004, & 1090. 1946; Glover, Prov. Check List Brit. Ital. Somal. 268. 1947; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 124, 125, 128--130, 163, & 195. 1949; Parsa, Fl. Iran 4 (1): 535. 1949; V. Täckholm, Stud. Fl. Egypt 154. 1956; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 2, imp. 1, 2: 502. 1958; Abeywickrama, Ceyl. Journ. Sci. Biol. 2: 217. 1959; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 1: 350 (1960) and imp. 3, 2: 628, 1004, & 1090. 1960; Martin & Noel, Fl. Albany Bathurst 92. 1960; Hartl, Beitr. Biol. Pfl. 37: 294. 1962; Lind & Tallantire, Some Comm. Flow. Pl. Uganda, ed. 1, 147, 246, & 254. 1962; Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk, Med. Poison. P. S. Afr., ed. 2, 1053 & 1429. 1962; Bois., Fl. Orient., imp. 2, 4: 533. 1963; W. G. Wright, Wild Fls. South. Afr. 156 & 158. 1963; R. Good, Geogr. Flow. Pl. 185. 1964; S. V. Ramaswamy, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 6: 17. 1964; Jafri, Fl. Karachi 288 & 362, fig. 283. 1966; Naithani, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 260. 1966; S. V. Ramaswami, Study Flow. Pl. Bangalore [thesis] xxv, xxvi, 1020--1021, & 1447. 1966; Rao & Aggarwal, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 23. 1966; Sebastian & Ramamurthy, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 180. 1966; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 2, imp. 2, 2: 502. 1967; Mold., Phytologia 14: 394 & 397. 1967; Mold., Résumé Suppl. 15: 9, 22, & 23. 1967; Patzak & Rech. in Rech., Fl. Iran 43: 4 & 8. 1967; Ramaswamy, Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 21: 96. 1967; Santapau, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 39. 1967; Vajravelu & Rathakrishnan, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 9: 43.

1967; Amico & Bavazzano, Webbia 23: 280 & 301. 1968; Gunawardena, Gen. Sp. Pl. Zeyl. 147. 1968; A. Löve, Taxon 17: 100. 1968; Mold., Résumé Suppl. 16: 10, 25, & 27 (1968) and 17: 5. 1968; Bolkh., Grif, Matvej., & Zakhar., Chrom. Numb. Flow. Pl., imp. 1, 716. 1969; Vander Schijff, Check List Vasc. Pl. Kruger Natl. Park 81. 1969; Lind & Tallantire, Some Comm. Flow. Pl. Uganda, ed. 2, 147, 246, & 254. 1971; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 209, 211, 213, 214, 231, 234, 238, 241, 248, 250, 252, 257, 262, 265, 269, 270, 278, 281, 284, 285, 368, & 420 (1971) and 2: 612, 613, 633, 634, 641, 644, 652, 670, & 905. 1971; Bavazzano, Webbia 26[Erb. Trop. Firenz. Publ. 21]: 260 & 320. 1972; R. R. Stewart, Annot. Cat. in Nasir & Ali, Fl. W. Pakist. 607--608. 1972; V. Täckholm, Stud. Fl. Egypt, ed. 2, 452. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 25: 242. 1973; R. R. Rao, Stud. Flow. Pl. Mysore Dist. [thesis] 2: 753--754. 1973; Rao & Razi, Journ. Mysore Univ. B.26: 102. 1973; Bolkh., Grif, Matvej., & Zakhar., Chrom. Numb. Flow. Pl., imp. 2, 716. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 28: 442 & 444 (1974), 34: 261 & 262 (1976), and 43: 331. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: [33] & [35], pl. 4 & 5, fig. 8 & 17. 1926; Jafri, Fl. Karachi fig. 283. 1966.

Recent collectors describe this species as an erect, probably perennial, deciduous herb, to 40 cm. tall, few-branched from the base, the flowers borne in drawn-out racemes, and the pyrenes two. They have found it growing in disturbed ground in cleared areas of scrub forest, among bushes, and in sandy loam soil in back of beaches, at 2--3 m. altitude, flowering in April, July, November, and December, fruiting in July. Rao & Agarwal (1966) report it from hedges on Beyt Island, citing Rao 527. Ramaswamy (1964) found it also in hedges in Bangalore. Rao & Razi (1973) record it from Mysore, where, they say, it flowers and fruits throughout the "Major part of the year". Lind & Tallantire found it in grasslands in Uganda, while Martin & Noel refer to it as "occasional" along roadsides in South Africa. In Sri Lanka it is said to be "rare" by Fosberg, "not common" by Cooray, and "very rare" by Trimen. Chiovenda (1916) reports it from Italian Somaliland, while Amico & Bavazzano (1968) found it in Zambezia, Mozambique. Voight (1845) reports it cultivated in Calcutta.

Good (1964) tells us that P. cordifolia, with Myrsine africana "and doubtless some others" extends in its range from Socotra or Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa. It also extends eastward to India.

The corollas are quite uniformly described as "white" by Clarke (1885), Nairne (1894), Trimen (1895), Baker (1900), Martin & Noel (1960), Bavazzano (1972), and on Cooray 6941407R and Fosberg 50229. The Cooray collection serves as voucher for ecologic observations.

Naithani (1966) refers to P. cordifolia as "common", citing his no. 21266; Sebastine & Ramamurthy (1966) note that they saw

only a "few" in Madras, citing their no. 14550. Santapau (1967) lists it for Saurashtra, India.

Shetty (1961) reports the chromosome number as 36; Löve (1968) reports it as $n = 12$ and $n = 18$ according to Baquar & Warsi on the basis of collections made by them in Pakistan. Sweet (1826), Don (1830), and Loudon (1832) all assert that it was introduced into cultivation in England in 1799 from "E. Indies". Common names listed for it are "enkami", "hinisso", and "rough streptium".

The plant figured by Wright (1963) as P. leptostachya actually is P. meyeri Jaub. & Spach and the medicinal uses which he enumerates probably apply to the latter species. Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk (1962) report that the Zulu apply a cold infusion of the leaves of P. cordifolia to inflammation of the eyeballs and a paste of the ground-up seeds to sores and wounds. The seed is thought to contain tannin.

Cooke (1905) cites Cooke s.n., Lush s.n., and Woodrow s.n. from Bombay, India, and Woodrow s.n. from Sind, Pakistan, speaking of the species as "rare". Baker (1900) cites Bent s.n. and Schweinfurth 54 & 433 from Nubia, Schweinfurth & Riva 490 and Steudner s.n. from Eritrea, Schimper 1023 from Ethiopia, Révoil s.n. from Somaliland, Scott-Elliott 6217 from Kenya, Höhnell s.n. and Volgens 2154 from Tanzania, and Buchanan s.n. and Whyte s.n. from Malawi.

Ramaswamy (1967) cites his no. 843 from India; Vajravelu & Rathakrishnan (1967) cite their no. 20698 from Madras, noting that the species is "common" there. Patzak & Rechinger (1967) cite Lamond 775, Rechinger 28622, and Stocks 571 from Baluchistan. They designate as nomenclatural type of the species J. G. König s.n. from India. Bavazzano (1972) records the species from Afars & Issis, citing his nos. 85, 116, 122, & 611.

Jafri & Ghafoor, in a personal communication, cite from Pakistan the following collections: Hamid s.n., Hussain s.n., Jafri 2475 & 3715, and Tasnif s.n. From Baluchistan they cite Stocks 571. Stewart (1972) cites only Jafri s.n., Stocks 571, and Woodrow s.n.

Material of P. cordifolia has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Stachytarpheta sp. and as Rhus mysorensis Heyne [the latter doubtless due to mixed labels in mounting]. On the other hand, the Rodin 4158, distributed as typical P. cordifolia, is, instead, var. abyssinica (Jaub. & Spach) Mold., Bos 1188 and Edwards 3013 are var. australis Mold., Bayliss BS.3226 is P. meyeri Jaub. & Spach, and Farooqi 2193 is not verbenaceous.

Additional citations: PAKISTAN: Baluchistan: K. H. Rechinger 28622 (Mu). Sind: Abedin s.n. [12-7-1967] (Kh); Hussain s.n. [18.8.67] (Kh, Kh, Kh). INDIA: East Punjab: J. Drummond 26708 (Ca--244646). Khasi States: T. Thomson s.n. (Pd). Mysore: G. Thomson s.n. (Pd). State undetermined: Wallich s.n. [Ind. orient.] (E--119874). SRI LANKA: Collector undetermined s.n. [Dec. 19,

1882] (Pd); Cooray 691111h07R (W--2656656, W--2764801); F. R. Fosberg 50229 (Id, Pd, W--2612116); Trimen s.n. [Dec. 1882] (Bm, K). CULTIVATED: India: Herb. Hort. Bot. Calcut. s.n. (Pd). LOCALITY OF COLLECTION UNDETERMINED: Collector undetermined XIV (Pd).

PRIVA CORDIFOLIA var. ABYSSINICA (Jaub. & Spach) Mold., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. 41: 45--47. 1936.

Additional synonymy: Priva dentata Rich. apud Almagia in Pirota, Fl. Col. Erit. 133, in syn. 1903 [not P. dentata A. L. Juss., 1895, nor Pers., 1806]. Priva cordifolia var. abyssinica (Jaub. ex Spach) Mold. apud Van der Schijff, Check List Pl. Kruger Natl. Park 81, sphalm. 1969.

Additional & emended bibliography: Aitchison, Cat. Pl. Punjab 119. 1869; Boiss., Fl. Orient., imp. 1, 4: 533. 1879; Balf. f., Bot. Socotra 233 & 433. 1888; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 2: 628. 1894; J. G. Baker in Thiselt.-Dyer, Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 285. 1900; Almagia in Pirota, Fl. Col. Erit. [Ann. Inst. Bot. Roma 8:] 133. 1903; Kobuski, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 13: 9 & 23. 1926; Mold., Geog. Distrib. Avicenn. 29--32. 1939; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 45, 49--53, & 99. 1942; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 2, 2: 628. 1946; Glover, Prov. Check List Brit. Ital. Somal. 268. 1947; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 109, 110, 116--120, 122, 124, & 195. 1949; Parsa, Fl. Iran 4 (1): 535. 1949; V. Täckholm, Stud. Fl. Egypt, ed. 1, 154. 1956; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 3, 2: 628. 1960; Boiss., Fl. Orient., imp. 2, 4: 533. 1963; Mold., Phytologia 14: 346--348 & 397. 1967; Mold., Résumé Suppl. 16: 25. 1968; Greenway, Journ. East Afr. Nat. Hist. Soc. 27: 196. 1969; Van der Schijff, Check List Vasc. Pl. Kruger Natl. Park 81. 1969; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 209, 211, 213, 214, 234, 238, 241, 248, 250, 252, 257, 262, & 265 (1971) and 2: 612, 613, 652, & 905. 1971; R. R. Stewart in Nasir & Ali, Fl. West Pakist. 607--608. 1972; Mold., Phytologia 25: 242. 1973; V. Täckholm, Stud. Fl. Egypt, ed. 2, 452. 1974; Mold., Phytologia 43: 331. 1979.

Täckholm (1956) regards P. leptostachya A. L. Juss. as a synonym of this variety, but actually it belongs to the synonymy of typical P. cordifolia (L. f.) Druce. Priva leptostachya Aitch. is also sometimes placed here, but applies to the Punjab plant and therefore must also go into the synonymy of typical P. cordifolia.

The Boissier (1879) reference in the bibliography above is often cited as "1875", but the page here involved was not actually issued until 1879.

Recent collectors have encountered P. cordifolia var. abyssinica along roadsides, in the shade of trees near streams, and in the strand association with trees and shrubs on inner beaches, at altitudes of sealevel to 4350 feet, flowering and fruiting in January and March, flowering also in December. They describe it as a common herbaceous plant, 18 inches to 3 feet tall, the in-

flated [fruiting-] calyx covered with viscid glandular hairs. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Repton 715 and "light-blue" on Rodin 4158.

Greenway (1969) cites Hucks 773b & 793, Napier 931, and Verdcourt 3876 from Tsavo East National Park. Van der Schijff (1969) cites his no. 1603 from Kruger National Park. Almagia (1903) cites from Eritrea: Pirotta 11, 3083, 3347, 3588, 3603, 4110, & 4203, Ragazzi 111, and "T.P." 67. He also records it from Dahalak island.

Material of this variety has often been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as P. adhaerens (Forsk.) Chiov. and P. leptostachya A. L. Juss.

Additional & emended citations: EGYPT: Täckholm, Kassas, Faway, Shalaby, Samy, & Zahran 412 (Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz), 415 (Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz), 537 (Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz, Gz), 833 (Gz, Gz, Gz), 1003 (Gz), s.n. [24.1.1962] (Gz, Gz). SUDAN: Red Sea: Kassas, Mobarak, & Omar 773 (Gz). ETHIOPIA: C. C. Albers 63006 (Au--224073). UGANDA: Dümmer 30 (W--633415); Mearns 2402 (W--632375). KENYA: Dümmer 4611 (W--1029976). MOZAMBIQUE: Lourenço Marques: Howard 118 (W--554445); Rodin 4153 (Ba). MALAWI: J. Buchanan 887 (W--807175). SOUTH AFRICA: Transvaal: Repton 715 (Ba). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Kobuski drawing 8 (E--925406), 17 (E--925405).

PRIVA CORDIFOLIA var. AUSTRALIS Mold., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. 41: 47. 1936.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 32. 1939; Mold., Phytologia 14: 347 (1967) and 34: 262. 1976.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a "brittle-stemmed shrub", 4 feet tall, a "3-foot weed", or a "labiatous-looking herb with brown almost woody bases, square light-green stems, the entire plant covered by minute rather sticky hairs, membranous dull bright-green [sic!] leaves, paler below, green calyx", and have found it growing in littoral grassland and in sandy Table Mountain Series soils in Acacia burkei woodland, at 500 feet altitude, flowering in February and November, in fruit in November. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Edwards 3013 and "white, the lobes spreading, the 3 abaxial lobes with purple stripes emerging from the throat" on Mogg 13522.

Additional citations: MOZAMBIQUE: Marica e Sofala: Torre & Paiva 9125 (Ld). SOUTH AFRICA: Natal: D. Edwards 3013 (Mu); Mogg 13522 (Mu); Strey 4869 (Mu). Transvaal: Bos 1188 (Mu).

PRIVA CORDIFOLIA var. FLABELLIFORMIS Mold., Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. 41: 47--48. 1936.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 30. 1939; Mold., Phytologia 14: 347--348. 1967; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 231, 234, 238, 248, 250, & 252 (1971) and 2: 905. 1971.

[to be continued]